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# THE Organized FARMER

Vol. 23 June 15, 1963 No. 12

## Your President Asks You: Have Your Neighbors Packed Up And Left?

By Ed Nelson, president of the F.U.A.

### Start Counting them -- and think

I have been writing lately, in these reports, something about the farmers' problems, but I do not believe much good can come of such writing unless a lot of our members begin to study these problems, and arrive at some conclusions. Then we can get these conclusions together, and try to draw up policies which will be valuable because they will be the result of informed thinking by our farm people.

Western farmers have always handled their problems in this way. It takes a few years—sometimes quite a few—before they clearly recognize the problem, and make up their minds to do something. Then again, there is a period of marking time, until the necessary program becomes clear to most of them. Only then do they take decisive action.

### Program Needs Broad Framework

The formation of the U.F.A. in 1909, the setting up of the Wheat Pools in 1923, the amalgamation of the U.F.A. and the A.F.U. in 1947, all these major events followed the same general pattern. For some years now, farmers have been slowly moving toward proper control of the marketing of their products. It will not be too long, in my opinion before they begin to act.

I want to help this process along in any way I can. I believe the best thing I can do is to try to present the broadest possible pic-

ture of Agriculture in Canada, and in Alberta. Then, I hope locals and individuals will judge their own positions as part of this whole picture. We must all recognize that we are studying more than wheat production around Lethbridge, or beef production around Calgary, or hog production around Red Deer, or dairying around Edmonton. We must consider all agricultural production in Canada, and then see how each part, and each individual, fits into the whole. Any program that is not set up within this very broad framework, can never fully succeed.

### Where We Were, Where We Are

Now let's try to see where we were 10 years ago, where we are now, and perhaps get a look at where we may go in the foreseeable future. Locals should be prepared to study the information

which will be presented in The Organized Farmer during the next few months. It would be most helpful if they would answer one or two pertinent questions each month.

Here's the Canadian farm picture in 1951 and 1961:

	1951	1961	
Farmers with income over \$5,000	90,000	140,000	up over 1/2
Farmers with income over \$1,200 to \$5,000	296,000	211,000	down nearly 1/3
Farmers with less than \$1,200	236,000	128,000	down nearly 1/2
Part time farmers included in above	65,000	38,000	down nearly 1/3
Total farmers in Canada	632,000	480,000	up over 1/4

These few figures tell a story. Notice

- (1) that the total number of farmers dropped about 1/4—from 632,000 to 480,000
- (2) But, the number of big farmers (\$5000 and up) increased by well over half—from 90,000 to 140,000

- (3) What happened to the little farmer? His numbers dropped by almost half—from 236,000 to 128,000.
- (4) Even the part-time farmers are going out. They dropped by 40% from 65,000 to 38,000.

### Alberta: Coat of The Same Cut

Now let's look at the Alberta figures:

	1951	1961	
Total farms	84,000	73,000	down over 10%

## VOTE JUNE 17

Your Vote is the expression  
of your thinking. Vote  
intelligently.

GENERAL SCIENCES

## OUR HONOR ROLL

Let's honor today all districts which have increased their membership over last year's total. They fully deserve that honor. They worked hard and were successful.

When studying the figures below, some mouths may fall open in amazement. Let them stay open for a while. We guarantee the figures below give the exact count on May 31, 1963. They show what can be done with hard work, and, we believe, what one can do all can do.

Come on, let's honor all the following districts:

	Over last year's total membership
District 1	30
District 2	29
District 5	244
District 6	7
District 9	92
District 10	183
District 12	424
District 13	25
District 14	19

Income of over \$5,000	16,000	24,000	up 1/2
Income of \$1,200 to \$5,000	34,000	32,500	down slightly
Income of less than \$1,200	26,000	14,500	down nearly 1/2
Part-time farmers included above	5,000	3,800	down 1/4

Here we have much the same story. 11,000 less farms, but an increase of 50% in big farms. Medium sized farms dropped, (though not nearly as much as national average). But the little fellows in Alberta dropped by nearly half, the same as the rest

of Canada, and the part time-farmers were also away down.

Please keep in mind that the figures used are gross income. As we go along we will try to understand the use we make of this income.

### But Where's The Coat For These People

Some of the 145,000 small farmers in Canada may want to stay in business. Can they? We will have a look at this problem at a later date. But what about those who want to get out? What are their problems, and what do we do about solving them? If we

let matters drift, they will some day be forced off. What do they do then?

What happens to our labor market if tens of thousands of farm families head for the city each year? This is much more than a farm problem.

For your information, after you have studied these figures, take a look at your own district. What has happened there since 1950? Set down the answers to the following questions.

1. How many farm families have left the district?
2. How many farms have started up?
3. Have the present farms increased in size? By how much—1/4, 1/2, — twice as big?
4. How much money must a family get from their farm (say for an average of 5 years) to provide an adequate living, including living expenses, depreciation, education for children, adequate health insurance, old age insurance protection, etc?

It will help us if you will discuss these questions within your local, or in smaller groups, and send in your opinions.

Next month we will go a little deeper into the problems.

### Freedom! To Do What?

The main instigator of the "No" vote in the May 21 U.S. wheat referendum, the American Farm Bureau Federation, is getting second thoughts. The result of the voting shook the whole world. Now the Farm Bureau, belatedly, begins to start shaking. It is beginning to dawn upon the Bureau that the "freeing" of the farmers to produce wheat at a probable price of \$1.10 or \$1.20 can have a very serious effect for wheat farmers and also for the producers of other farm products.

In the battle to get farmers to vote "No" the Farm Bureau Federation used the slogan "Freedom from Tyranny." The "tyranny," of course, came from the government, the "freedom" from the Bureau. Expect these "fighters for freedom" to be among the first to look for government action and help to bail U.S. agriculture out of the mess created by the Bureau itself. It followed exactly the footsteps of former U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, who never had the guts to say that he wanted the smaller farmer to be put in front of a firing squad. The Farm Bureau Federation had the same lack of guts. It is time to say: Beware of those who claim to be "Fighters for Freedom."

## LACK OF CONTROL

In our last issue we published part of a report of the U.S. National Rural Electrical Co-operative Association, showing that 38 electrical utilities made more on their investments than governments' regulatory agencies considered to be reasonable. These agencies had set returns of 5 1/2% to 6% as acceptable. Nevertheless, 38 electrical utilities made from 7% to 9.4% on their investments. There was no action on the side of the regulatory agencies against these 38.

In the U.S. a return of 5 1/2 per cent to 6 1/2% is reasonable, why shouldn't it be in Alberta? In our province,

however, the three private power companies have been making not 6%, or 7% or 8%, but more than 12% for a long period of time.

All this money comes out of the pockets of the consumers. The U.S. Consumers Advisory Council, appointed by President Kennedy in 1962, asserts that these 38 U.S. electrical utilities were overcharging consumers at a rate of approaching \$1 billion a year, based on a 6% return on investments. That is an average of about \$25 million a year for each of these private companies.

The overcharges in Alberta

are comparatively much higher, because our provincial regulatory agency apparently considers a return on investment of about 13% to be quite normal. These three investor-owned utilities in Alberta must have a very special place in the heart of the government. Thousands and thousands of farmers would jump sky high if they could make 6% on their investment, without any payment for the thousands of hours they have to work every year to keep their farm business going. What's the reason for the—preferred?—treatment of the three private power companies in Alberta?



# U.S. Wheat Referendum

## After The Vase Is Broken People Look For The Glue

### Kennedy Administration Cool To Patchwork

(From a special correspondent)

WASHINGTON, June 4—There is frantic work going on behind the screens to salvage something out of the mess created by the referendum of May 21, in which the wheat farmers, at the instigation of the American Farm Bureau Federation, turned down the government plan for high price supports and tighter production controls. The result of the referendum not only sent a shiver through all wheat exporting countries but through all which produce grain.

A possibility of wheat dropping to somewhere around \$1 a bushel in the U.S. was enough to get all grain growers everywhere in the world the shivers, realizing the effects this drop can have on the prices of other grains.

The U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman estimated that the plan accepted by the farmers could mean a loss of income of \$700 million to them. This figure was arrived at by taking into consideration only the U.S. wheat farmers. The losses for feed grain producers can be very severe also, and not only in the U.S. but, for example, in Canada too.

#### Lots of Patches

Different plans are brought forward to escape the disastrous results of the vote. They are mostly of a stop-gap nature or propose some alternative control measures.

City people begin to realize that this referendum can affect their livelihood also, as farmers spend more than any other group in society to keep their business going. The Washington Post expressed it this way: "You cannot punish the wheat farmer without punishing . . . the whole national economy." The paper, apparently, considers it punishment if the administration follows the expressed wishes of the farmers to be free of gov-

ernment control, or as the American Farm Bureau Federation said "Freedom from Tyranny."

We don't know a more severe judgment of the irresponsible actions of the Bureau than the one written down in this newspaper.

#### Sit on the Blisters

Though the door for alternative measures is not fully closed, it will be a big problem for the administration to find ways and means to accept another plan. The Farm Bureau Federation fought the whole battle on the ground of "Freedom." The wheat farmers have followed this lead.

Must the administration accept the result of the vote and let the chips fall where they may, or try to save what still can be saved? In the coming months we may learn the answer.

#### Excessive Cost Of "Clothing"

What's worth more: the packaging material used to make those nice looking boxes of breakfast cereals or the contents of these boxes?

(The cost of all wheat, oats, barley, corn and rice used barely exceeded in 1961 the cost of the raw materials for the containers.)

### STUDENT ESSAYISTS WERE HONORED

Four youngsters of Northern Alberta are the winners of the Alberta Safety Council's annual farm safety essay contest. They are: Russell Trudzik, Sangudo, grade 5; Aafke Vandenberg, Barrhead, grade 6; Stuart Adamic, Thorsby, grade 7, and Helen Horon, Lavoy, grade 8.

For Stuart Adamic it was the second year in a row that he won the provincial award for his safety essay. In 1962, he placed first in the competition for grade 6 students.

At a luncheon at the Corona Hotel in Edmonton on June 3 the winners were presented with a pin and a cheque for \$50 and a plaque

to hang in their school by Hon. J. Percy Page, Alberta lieutenant governor.

A total of 50,150 students, representing 2,120 classrooms and 53 school divisions, entered the contest. This was the largest number of entrants since the contest started 13 years ago.

The judging is done by the correspondence school branch of the department of education. Mrs. H. A. Flint, director of the branch commended the entrants on the standard of their writing. Many of the essays were free of mechanical errors, she said.

The parents and teachers of the winning students were guests at the luncheon.

### SWEDISH CO-OPS SHOW THE WAY

No less than 80 per cent of the sales of agricultural products in Sweden are handled by farm co-operatives. Farmers own an important part of the country's food industry and thus have a great influence on the market and agricultural policy. The Swedish co-operative movement owns all the dairies, practically all the slaughter houses, grain storage, egg packing stations, distilleries, etc. Nearly all farmers belong to one or more co-operatives, and sales and purchases through co-operatives amount to the equivalent of about a billion dollars a year or an average of \$4,000 per farm. Swedish farms are small. Only about 15% of them are larger than 50 acres, but they have been able to build up a big business by getting together co-operatively.

### FARMERS' UNION OF ALBERTA

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# "The Dignity Of Truth Is Lost With Much Protesting"

(BEN JOHNSON)

This is in this series our last article about statements made by one of the power companies in Alberta on the power issue. We repeat again that we sincerely regret that time and effort has to be spent to find the clarification which is so sorely needed to make a responsible decision in the matter of publicly or privately owned power. Statements can be made at any moment. In so an important matter as this, they should be carefully checked before they are written. As we have said before, confusion can be very easily created, but this is so near to the idea of, "stealing is not stealing as long as nobody notices it," that many people won't feel comfortable.

We hope that no more than the dignity of truth has been lost with all the protesting of the facts by the private power companies. Shakespeare wrote: "Me thinks the lady does protest too much." How well does this fit the 11½ pages of private power "statements."

**STATEMENT** — "The inefficiency resulting from lack of incentive in a government operation far outweighs any small savings that might be made."

(This statement is made with regard to a suggestion that consolidation of the three power companies in Alberta into one government owned operation would result in reduced costs.)

#### OUR CONCLUSIONS:

1. This statement is clearly directed at the Government of Alberta as the whole discussion has been about the issue whether the three power companies in Alberta should be privately owned.

2. This statement that the Government of Alberta is unable to run efficiently a government owned power operation is a very serious accusation.

3. This statement of the power company implies that an efficient government operation could be obtained by making "incentives" available.

4. The savings are not "SMALL."

**CONCLUSION 1** — All the eleven and one-half pages of statements deal with one fact only: a possible take-over of the power companies IN ALBERTA. Therefore, the word "in a government operation" can't have any other meaning than: in an Alberta Government operation.

**CONCLUSION 2** — This is one of the most serious accusations ever made against the Alberta Government. If this Government is unable to run a power operation efficiently, why should other government operations as Alberta Government Telephones, Treasury Branch and Liquor Stores be operating efficiently? For all of them, know-how, experience, dedication is needed to operate them. If this company knows facts which show inefficiency it is its duty to bring them forward. If it cannot substantiate this accusation of inefficiency in government operations the statement should be publicly retracted and an apology made to the Alberta Civil Service AND the government of this province, because this government is in the last analysis responsible for efficient government operation.

**CONCLUSION 3** — Apparently, "incentives" are the perpetual working force which explains the efficiency of this private power company. As representatives of the power companies go around the province, beat the companies' chest and telling everybody how efficient their opera-

tion is, the question may be asked what these "incentives" the rural consumers of electricity in Alberta cost. Less "incentives" could mean cheaper power.

Another question should be asked. Suppose that at some time this power company was taken over by the government, which could mean that many, and perhaps all, of the officials of the company would be "taken over" also, would these men then shed the habit of being efficient, because they are working for the people of Alberta and not for a few shareholders, and become inefficient? This seems to be an insult to their integrity.

A third question: What are these "incentives," which make, according to this statement, the difference between efficiency and inefficiency?

**CONCLUSION 4** — Capable people have come to the conclusion, the take-over of the three power companies will save the people of Alberta more than \$10 million a year. Such savings have been referred to as "small" by this power company, but we don't consider \$10 million to be peanuts. Private power companies consider themselves "service businesses." Ten million dollars may be "small" to them but it is not "small" to the people of Alberta, who contribute \$10 million through their power bills. A take-over, which saves this "small" amount, would be one of the greatest services the people of Alberta can do for themselves. It could be also the best lesson anyone can get as to what "service" really means.

**ON EFFICIENCY:** Private enterprises to be inefficient. This could be prize has always considered government more easily accepted if private enter-

prise was as lily-white in the efficiency field as it claims to be.

It must be remembered that government must be considered with ALL the people, private enterprise only with those from whom a profit can be made. This is a very significant difference. Another one is: private enterprise can at any moment curtail or stop its operations, if it considers the operation to be no longer profitable, not profitable enough, or sees better opportunities for profit in another field or area. They need to give no consideration to hundreds or thousands of people whose interests may be seriously harmed by such a decision. An example of this can be seen in this province of ours with the closing of the sugar factory at Raymond.

A government can't operate the way private enterprise is doing, because it is of a different nature with responsibilities to ALL not just a few. This, however, doesn't give anybody the right to call government operation inefficient without putting the cards on the table.

To conclude, let's give a very few examples of the many and many cases which private enterprise calls "efficiency":

1. Four service stations on four corners, all facing each other.
2. The building of large office buildings for which there is not enough demand.
3. The running around of too many salesmen.

Everybody will be able to add to this list. (Apology: In our June 1 issue the dividend for 1962 was stated to be about 16%. It is 12.8%.) NK



# THE FOUR C's OF CREDIT

"Buy now—pay later," "A dollar down and a dollar a week." "Use our revolving budget account." "Don't use cash, use your credit card." We are lured into buying on credit by these so-called, attractive slogans. At the same time we are not supplied with complete and accurate information about actual credit charges. Credit buying is a service and must be paid for, but the consumer is very often confused since a variety of methods are used in calculating the full price of a purchase, including interest and other credit charges. Therefore, when the need for credit exists, we must shop for it wisely as we shop for size and quality of goods.

The Consumers' Association of Canada favors full disclosure of credit costs, basing its support on the self-evident truth that both parties to a contract, are entitled to a full knowledge of its terms. Before buying on credit, we must decide whether we can afford to pay the extra charges and also whether the money is needed for something more essential.

The importance of this topic, and the many factors involved when we think of credit prompted me to seek the best information available. I wish to thank Mr. H. M. Symons, U.F.A. Co-op Ltd. who has so kindly provided the following thoughts relative to credit buying. The basic rules of credit explained so well will be of special interest.

## Present and Future

"A credit transaction is one in which a present value, commodity or service is exchanged for the promise of future payment. You will note that the important points of these credit dealings are present values given by one party and the promise of future payment given by the other party co-existing at the moment of exchange.

While credit is used daily, in one form or another, many of us fail to appreciate the important effect this has on the health of our economy. We overlook the significance and are unaware of the tremendous part credit plays for good or evil. Quite simply, credit could be considered permission to use another's capital. Here again, promises of repayment are natural, and when a promise is made and not fulfilled, it has a chain reaction.

## Subject to Change

When we use credit, we anticipate having the necessary money, in the future from which we can pay for our credit and we all know that "future" plans are subject to change, and here is the danger of credit transactions. For credit is just the opposite of cash. The customer who pays cash utilizes earnings already accrued from previous operation. If credit becomes necessary, then we must determine how much is needed and for how long. The creditor will want to know how and when you are going to repay him and from what sources, for credit is only profitable when as a result of its use the returns will exceed the cost and risks involved. When you have assured yourself credit is necessary, then you should understand the credit grantor is going to evaluate certain risk factors. He will look at many things, but the four most important characteristics will be character, capital, capacity and conditions.

## The Four C's

- **Character** is an essential ingredient because if he is to give you credit, then he must rely on your promise, and past performance will be looked at closely, because this will indicate future performance.

- **Capital** is another prominent part of credit, for your capital is what you have acquired as of today or more commonly referred to as your net worth. Capital is your assets less your debts and

- **Character**
- **Capital**
- **Capacity**
- **Conditions**

the difference is your capital. Therefore, if you cannot pay for what you received when you promised, the creditor will have to look to your capital assets for satisfaction. The creditor has a legal right to enforce payment of your promise.

- **Capacity**, hence we look at this other condition of capacity to earn or benefit from the credit given. In other words, does the person wishing credit, have the ability to generate a profit, or the ability to earn so that he will be able to pay when the debt is due.

- **Conditions** are also considered. In the event a depression exists or if the ability to earn is limited, either through drought or economic recession, then the probability of payment is reduced or non-existent. With the result that credit is restricted throughout the entire business community.

## Danger Involved

As was mentioned previously, credit is debt. When we receive credit we are indebted to another. Credit is probably used more vigorously in our urban areas, where credit users are wage earners and who are reasonably certain of pay cheques coming at regular periods. In the farm community though, where income is uncertain because of natural elements beyond human control, when the farmer uses credit, he places himself and his family in a dangerous position because of the uncertainty of his income. Credit costs money and when we go to a store or business place and charge goods, the price of those goods have been increased to cover the cost of carrying credit. In all credit transactions there is in evidence a degree of risk of non-payment and as business exists for profit—if a loss occurs, the amount of this loss is added onto the operating expenses of the business and built into the sale price of other goods sold.

## Natural Defence

As a natural defence to this type of business, and in order to reduce their living and production costs, the thinking people created co-operatives to serve them. These organizations exist to provide their member-owners with their

goods and services at cost, with any surplus returned direct to them in proportion to their patronage. Our founders also felt a direct benefit from this type of movement would result by implementing a Cash Trading Policy or a plan to keep the patron in a debt free position. The benefits of this "Out of Debt—Out of Danger" trading arrangements are self evident. The cost of carrying "Accounts Receivable" incur additional expense which of course tends to reduce patronage rebate. Often, however, if the need for credit exists, the borrower should satisfy himself that it is economically feasible to exercise credit and that it will produce benefits which exceed the cost and risks of credit. Then a financial statement should be drawn up and the possibility of being able to repay thoroughly studied. The banker will assist you in this regard and provide guidance and counsel relative to your needs. Your banker or local credit union should provide you with a short term or seasonal production credit.

## Government Help

Various governmental organizations exist to provide credit to the farmer, with the purpose of assisting the farmer-operator in acquiring economically sized operations. Two of these organizations are the Alberta Farm Purchase Board Act and the Farm Credit Corporation. The aim and objectives of both of these departments are to aid farmers in reorganizing their industry into sound business units. They provide long range terms and these are meant to supplement the short term credit available at the banks and other financial institutions."

In conclusion, I would like to suggest to the locals, that after reading this, you fully discuss it at your meetings. I would be interested in hearing from you with your comments.

Mrs. M. L. Roberts,  
FWUA Director,  
District No. 14.

## New Film Available: "Food or Famine"

An excellent film dealing with the world food question has been made available by the Shell Oil Company. It should be most useful for showing to any group discussing or considering this topic. It may be obtained by writing to the Shell Oil Company of Canada at: Box 400, Terminal A., Toronto 1; Box 2211 Vancouver; Box 100, Calgary; or Box 430, Station B., Montreal.

# Arrowwood Celebrates Fortieth Anniversary

Never has an event at Arrowwood evoked greater interest than the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the united farm women's group. On March 2, 1923, the Buffalo Hills UFWA was inaugurated under the guidance of Mrs. Wilson Oldfield. There were eight charter members and four of these were able to attend the birthday tea on Sunday, June 2, 1963.

They were Mrs. R. R. McBride, first president, who journeyed from Glendale, California; Mrs. George F. Campbell, first secretary, who came out from Islington, Ontario to be present; also Mrs. R. F. Williams of Arrowwood and Mrs. R. B. Jones of Calgary. Other ladies present who joined in that first year were Mrs. D. W. House, Mrs. R. L. Culp, Mrs. D. Richards, all of Arrowwood; also Mrs. D. McInenly, Mrs. N. Lord, Mrs. R. Shatto, now residents of Calgary; and Mrs. R. Burr of Ed-

monton. All these ladies were presented with corsages.

Mrs. McBride and Mrs. Campbell, first officials of the organization, were given small gifts as mementos of the occasion. Plates were presented to Mesdames Williams, House, Richards and Culp as they have held continuous membership in the organization.

## Great Influence

The women who organized that day in 1923 were to have a decided influence on this growing community. Through the years they have sponsored many worthwhile projects and still give valuable aid and leadership in our own community and in the provincial organization. Miss Bateman was our provincial secretary in the early years, followed by Miss Eileen Birch, who was able to attend on Sunday. Mrs. Margaret House, who is now secretary of District 12, served on the pro-

## Today's Challenge

At the opening of the Co-operative Union of Canada Congress at Saskatoon, president R. S. Staples made the following remarks:

"This could be the last time the Co-operative Union of Canada will ever meet.

"Atomic bombs already in stock are said to have explosive power equivalent to 20 tons of high explosive for every human alive. In our generation the complete extinction of the human species has become a possibility.

"I think it was Brock Chisholm who said in a recent speech that if humanity keeps on doing the things it is doing now, it will keep on doing the things that have always resulted in war in the past.

"Few doubt that war is often a manifestation of the aggressive and acquisitive traits in human nature — traits which are nurtured and intensified by experience in an economic system in which everyone must look out for himself and his family first. The environment teaches us to want to have more than others and to resist quite strongly any suggestion that we should not keep what we gain.

"This kind of thinking will lead to an impossible situation even if indeed it does not bring about our final destruction. Not for much longer will we be satisfied to rely on military preparedness to protect us from the millions of unfortunates who need our land and resources more than we. Humanity has to learn to do the things that make peace possible not the things that make war inevitable.

"The irony of it is that conflict is not really necessary any more. Gear up the farms and factories to satisfy human need and there can be enough for all. We shouldn't have to fight just to get a share of scarcity. Humanity can now, at last, eliminate scarcity.

The greatest hope humanity has lies in developing a system which is appropriate to an age of plenty — a system which will make the rewards and satisfaction of everyday living constant with the long-term interests of humanity.

vincial board for several years, and Mrs. R. R. McBride served as a director and was convener of young people's work during her tenure of office.

A skit depicting the inaugural meeting and also a later meeting giving the highlights of the first year took place with all participants dressed in the fashions of 1923.

## "The Arrowwood Story"

A display of pictures portraying life in our area from 1885 to 1963 proved most interesting. We hope to include many of these in our book entitled "The Arrowwood Story." Many of the visitors placed orders for the book.

The tea table was centred with a pretty three-tiered cake made by Mrs. M. Norton and decorated by Mrs. Dayton Williams. Floral arrangements throughout the hall were artistically handled by Mrs. M. DeWitt.

Well over 400 people representing all adjoining districts and many far-away places gathered to enjoy the afternoon. Excerpts from letters from many unable to attend were read by Mrs. R. Williams.

A Statement Few Can Make These Days

## STRICTLY ALBERTAN

With the interests of Alberta farmers at heart! Your UFA CO-OP designed by men like your neighbors helps to keep the economy strong.



Headquarters for

## MAPLE LEAF

QUALITY

## PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

You get excellent service from the local dealer—high quality products and patronage dividends... all good reasons why YOU should be a partner-member of the U.F.A.

"Humanity needs desperate ly the kind of rallying ground which the co-operative concept provides. Those of us who understand the need for co-operatives and have opportunity to help them grow are fortunate people indeed. Not only do we see the vision of what humanity can attain but we have the satisfaction of helping to make that vision come true.

*I ask no dream, no prophet ecstasies,  
No sudden rending of the evil of clay,  
No angel visitant, no opening skies,  
But take the dimness of my soul away.*

(George Craly)

"My friends no one in this room needs to feel any dimness in his soul. He has opportunity to help to bring the co-operative vision."

## Record Lending Service

The University Department of Extension in Edmonton, through its Visual Instruction Division, now makes available to the province at large a record lending service. Primarily an instructional library, the immediate aim of the service is to assist in the study of music and dramatic literature. Membership is open to any adult in the Province of Alberta. There are types of membership. The first is for those persons who wish to have records mailed to them. The membership fee for this service is \$8.00 per year. Records are mailed prepaid, with the borrower paying the return postage. The second category is for those who wish to pick up records from the Visual Instruction Division at the University and return them by the due date. The fee for this membership is \$5.00 per year.



HOW TO USE OUR CLASSIFIED ADS

When you want to buy or sell something our Classified ads are the answer to your problem. Our newspaper is read by more active farmers than any other publication in the province, and the price is low. Use this ad section to your profit.

ORDER FORM

Please insert my ad for \_\_\_\_\_ issues.

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Please find enclosed \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Mail to: The Organized Farmer,  
9934 - 106 Street, Edmonton, Alta.

Write one word in each space.


Number of words	1 issue	3 issues	6 issues
up to 10 words	.50	1.35	2.55
11-15 words	.75	2.05	3.85
16-20 words	1.00	2.70	5.10
21-25 words	1.25	3.40	6.35
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FWUA CONSISTENT

By Mrs. J. R. Hallum,  
FWUA Vice-President

Are we as organized farm women making ourselves heard? I believe we are—I believe that we in the FWUA are carrying out, and have carried out over the years a very consistent program. We are criticized sometimes for spreading ourselves too thin. Be that as it may, we try to do our duties as we see them, and as good farm wives and mothers.

In the past it has appeared that we were devoting too much time to one area of study. It must have been the area we felt needed extra attention at that time.

While farm women must look at the whole field of Agriculture, the family must come first. There are things to be dealt with that directly affect the family. I know no one would argue that the time the FWUA have spent on health, education, and social welfare, over the last 50 years has been wasted. Now we have completed 50 years of hard work and we must continue to go forward.

I am prepared to argue that no matter how wonderful a men's group you have, without a woman behind each one, it would be less than it is. So let us get our "second wind" and prepare for the future—a future that will of necessity see many changes which we as organized farm women will be prepared to meet.

1963 has many things to which the FWUA must give special thought and support.

SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Our Dr. Irene Parby Scholarship Fund must be high on the list that will require the attention and co-operation of our locals. Farm women are a proud group of people. Let us contribute to this fund with pride, so that we can say "Look, this is our very own scholarship, let us make it worthwhile." We all know that as money comes in and is invested more can be developed from the interest.

CITIZENSHIP SEMIANN

Our second Gold Eye Citizenship Seminar for young adult leaders will be held at the Gold Eye Lake Camp August 18 - 24th. The last camp was such a success that the planning committee is looking forward to this one with a great deal of pleasure. The theme is "Sharing Our Heritage" again. The Citizenship Branch, The Indian Affairs Branch, The Metis Rehabili-

tation Branch, and the FU & CDA have assisted in the planning of this camp. We hope to have 40 students—20 Indian and 20 non-Indian. The brochures are ready. Mrs. Braithwaite and I will attend full time. We hope that the locals will assist by sponsoring students or by making donations to help sponsor students.

While I am talking about Gold Eye, I would like to remind our readers that many things will be needed to furnish our camp there. Can your local send some useful articles or better still take them up when you visit the camp.

TEEN CAMPS

The Teen Camps are now well planned. I am sure your duty as locals will be to try to interest young people to send in their applications in plenty of time. co-op stores are prepared to sponsor students from their own areas. We must locate students able and willing to attend. We need these young persons trained in leadership for our organization in the future.

FARM WOMEN'S WEEK

Time is flying along and Farm Women's Week will be held at Olds, July 8 - 11. Locals must send representatives as registration has been low the past years and if attendance does not improve this

year the program will have to be discontinued. It would be wonderful if each local would send some one but if this is impossible how about two or more locals going together. Neighbors could help by giving meals to the men or keeping children. Do your best to encourage attendance.

WHAT NOW FOR WHEAT?

The world of wheat was badly shaken by the recent U.S. wheat referendum. The following item from Doane's Agricultural report:

"Even though the referendum is over, we still do not know if there will be new wheat legislation this year. Secretary Freeman, President Kennedy and other Democratic leaders still say "no." Republican leaders still say "yes." Farm Bureau now is saying that maybe the results of the referendum should stand and that the government should come up with an expanded land retirement or soil bank program to get supply and demand back into balance.

It must be pointed out that Farm Bureau scored a smashing victory when the referendum failed and is now the dominant force in domestic farm policy. They will be riding the crest of a new wave of popularity for a while. Many of us felt that the Farm Bureau would not go all out to get the stop gap wheat legislation they'd hinted at during the campaign. But now Farm Bureau leaders point out they did not promise new legislation . . . say they merely pointed out that some Democrats would "fall over themselves" to do something if referendum failed.

So really, when you stop to think about it, maybe it isn't surprising that the Bureau is only going to push for a land retirement at this time.

The plan under which wheat growers are scheduled to operate next year contains the big provision that Farm Bureau has been fighting for . . . no controls and freedom to plant."

I have only given you part of this article so you can see some of the things that are happening to the wheat to the south of us. It is so extremely important to us as wheat growers in Canada to know what is happening.

I hope you have a wonderful summer.

FARM WOMEN'S WEEK AT OLDS

JULY 8 - 11

USE OUR CLASSIFIED ADS . . .

Don't wait till somebody comes to you, asking whether you have something to sell. Let it be known that you have to offer something for sale. Use our classified Section. You will reach the active farmer who will need your feed, or seed, or machinery. If you want to buy something, The Organized Farmer is the paper for your advertisement.

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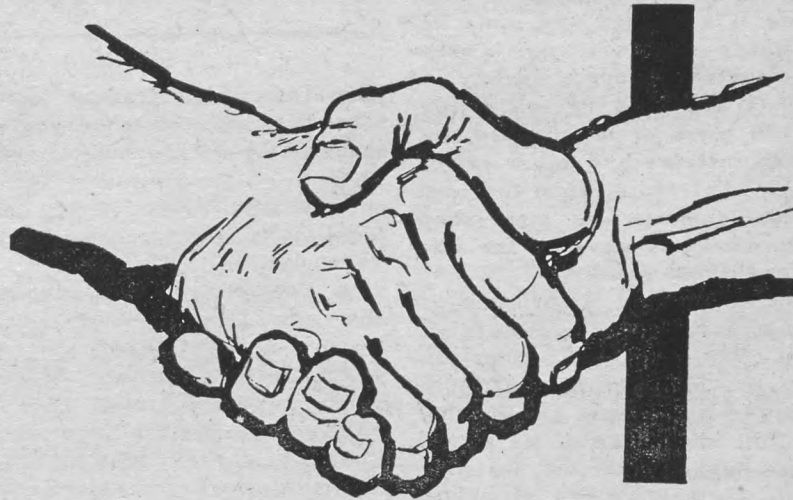
FWUA HI-LITES

● GWYNNE held its meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Gus Schielke. A delegate was appointed for the District 9 convention. The decision was made to have a picnic at the local camp site on Farmers' Day.

● CENTRAL COMMUNITY heard Mrs. Myrtle Larson's report on

the FWUA conference held at Millet. Mrs. C. E. Jones, FWUA director for District 9 told about the trip she and her husband made last winter to the British Isles.

● CHESTERMERE heard a report from Mrs. R. Carlyle on the Semester System. All members were in favor of this system for grade 12. The meeting held at the home of Mrs. R. Carlyle, was attended by 16 members.



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PONIES — We still have some good quiet ponies for sale. Also one registered Shetland Stallion. Black, first class quality, very stylish and broke to saddle. Stop in look these over. Fred W. Plank, R R 3, Bluffton, Alta. 5789-1

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On the farm of Chas. Keeley, Mayerthorpe, Alta. (one mile west of hospital)  
19 bred cows with calves at side,  
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Saturday, June 22, 1:30 p.m.  
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FARM LANDS

WILL SELL ½ sec., 224 in cultivation, before July. To take possession Nov. Fair bldgs., power, 2 ml. west of Bruce along Highway 14. Price \$16,000. John Loskosky, Bruce, Alta. 4552-0

FOR SALE — ½ Section. 12½ miles N.W. of Whitelaw. Gravel highway. Power line. Other land available across road. Reg. Pearce, Fairview, Alta. 4022-0

FOR SALE—One section deeded, 1/4 section in lease, 500 acres grass, balance cultivated, 80 acres fall rye. Lots of water. New 3 bedroom home. One mile to blacktop, 20 miles from Lethbridge. Power, phone, school bus route. \$30,000 cash. Have also 400 acres good farm land, five miles from above, with access to river. Will rent this with buying option. All land mentioned is available any time with or without crop. P. E. Tolley, Box 1, Monarch, Alta. 5069-0

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